

BUNDAY, Per Year 2006
DAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Year 500
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 700
WIERKLY, Per Year 100 Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

### The Force Bill Issue to Date.

Resistance to the Force bill plot of the Republican centralizers is a matter of principle with all patriotic Democrats, and not merely of political strategies. In that spirit the issue has been accepted by the party of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, TILDEN, BANDALL, and CLEVELAND.

Yet human nature is human nature, and now and then it insists on looking upon the practical operations of the broadest principles from the point of view of expediency.

Has the Force bill issue served the party well since THE SUN gave it to the Democracy on the morning after the nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND?

It has certainly done two things that are worth mentioning:

It has held the South solid for the ticket. South Carolina proves that, for South Carolina is the State where the danger of an Alliance break was most threatening.

It has brought into line for the candidates of the Chicago Convention the triumphant Democracy of New York, State and city, rank, file, and leaders; and no other issue could have achieved that great and essential result.

Let the battle go on! The South is solid, and the Democracy of the Empire State is in the fight with heart and soul enlisted.

The bond of unity is complete. It encircles and holds together Democrats of every State and of every sort; and to every one of them THE SUN renews the assurances of its distinguished consideration.

#### Glorious News from South Carolina

Thanks to the Force bill issue, and to that issue alone, the South Carolina Democracy is solid for GROVER CLEVELAND and ADLAI E. STEVENSON. The State is no longer doubtful. It is in line again with the surely Democratic States, North and South.

The situation in South Carolina was so critical that the course of events has been watched with some anxiety by all observers who are solicitous for the success of the Democratic party in November. The loss of the electoral votes of South Carolina meant not only the breaking of the solid South, but also an almost certain disaster to the national ticket. And yet up to Wednesday last, when the State Convention met at Columbia, there was no assurance that South Carolina could be carried for the National Democracy.

Nowhere else had the Farmers' Alliance. with its special interests and its peculiar issues, made such serious inroads upon the loyalty of the old Democratic column. Two years ago the Alliance wing of the party ran its own candidate for Governor against another Democratic candidate, and elected him by a vote fourfold that of all the rest of the party in the State. The overwhelming victory of the TILLMAN faction in 1890 represented almost exactly the strength of the opposition in South Carolina to Mr. CLEVELAND personally and politically. The nomination of Mr. Cleve-LAND at Chicago was the signal that invited breach between the Alliance men and the the latter in the national election now near

at hand. This great misfortune has been averted by the universal recognition in the South of the overshadowing importance of the Force bill issue. In the presence of the black spectre of Negro Domination the Alliance Democrats of South Carolina forget every minor question of policy. They do not concern themselves about Mr. CLEVELAND'S opinions in regard to silver coinage, State banks, or the tariff. They make no stand for the pet notions of their organization. They do not stop to consider Mr. CLEVELAND's record, or his popularity or unpopularity, or his probable course as President with respect to any of the economic ideas which they have previously had at heart. They remember only that the election of Mr. CLEVELAND means the defeat of the Force bill, and that the defeat of Mr. CLEVELAND means Federal troops at their polling places, Federal returning boards to count their ballots, and perhaps a relapse into the hideous nightmare of the period when Black Igno rence planted its beel upon their prostrate State, while Republican rascals with white faces rifled their peckets and destroyed their homes.

The Force bill issue has brought South Carolina into line. The State is Democratic, the Democrats of the State are pledged to the success of the national ticket. and the South is still solid. We extend to the Democracy of the United States our sincere congratulations, for the result at Columbia is of the profoundest importance and of the highest significance.

# A Vicious and Dangerous Humbug.

A correspondent of the Tribune is very much afraid that the popular will as it actually is will not be expressed at the election six weeks from now. He is fearful lest great numbers of the qualified voters will stay at home.

As things look to-day, he has good reason for his fears that the Republicans will not be able to get out their vote. But the Democrats also have a tremendous task before them to bring out the full Democratic vote which will give them the majority they ought to poll. At all elections in the past, even when apparently the people were most aroused by the issues involved, this effort has taxed the energies of the most powerful campaign machinery for months together; yet always a surprisingly large fractional part of the voters have neglected to exercise the suffrage. This year, moreover, the difficulty is enormously increased because of the humbug device of what is

called the Australian ballot. The experience of the elections in which It has been used already has shown that it is an effective device for reducing the vote and preventing the expression of public opinion at the polls. It is a method of voting which

was borrowed from England, and it was defection of ROUBLE and SMITH to Tam-

introduced into this republic under the same Mugwump influences which brought in the Chinese-English service reform humbug. It was imported as an instrument theo retically effectual in preventing bribery and corruption at elections, though, as we have shown, the real need is for some means of getting the people out to vote. Looking on the device as an innocuous

piece of political quackery, and as a novelty which had engaged the interest of the people, even Democratic legislators were led into favoring its adoption, and its use has been extended gradually into many States. To the great honor of Governor Hill he stood out against the vicious experiment, though he was pursued by malignant Mugwump abuse in consequence, until he had compelled the modification of some of its most objectionable features. The Republicans very generally swallowed the nostrum whole, and they joined in the assault on Governor HILL as a foe to honest elections. The method of balloting as simplified and

extended by Democratic effort, had been the easiest possible for the citizens and for all citizens. The restrictions on the exercise of the suffrage imposed in the early days of the republic had been removed. The labor of voting had been reduced to a minimum, and the counting of the votes polled was simple and rapid. No citizen had any excuse for staying away from the polis because of the difficulty of finding out how to vote. Even after the most closely contested election for President, the result was announced to the people a few hours after the counting began. The citizen was through with his part of the job in a minute or two, yet he did all that could be required of him under the best system of voting devisable by man. He made known his wishes in an unmistakable way, and the canvassing of the votes was quickly performed and was surrounded by every safeguard to secure hon-

Yet that admirable system was discarded

or an undemocratic method of voting.

esty in the returns.

which had attracted the fancy of whimsical hobby riders and the allied enemies of universal suffrage. Under the pretence of preventing bribery, an evil almost wholly imaginary, they succeeded in humbugging Legislatures and inducing them to import an English device which deserves a patent as the most effectual method yet invented for restricting the suffrage. Under this socalled Australian ballot, voting is made a wretchedly vexatious business for the citien. When he goes to the polls he is treated as if he were suspected of having a contagious disease, or as if he proposed to commit a crime. Even ntelligent men have not yet learned the intricacies of this new method. The counting of the votes is also a task of great difficulty: and if the election is close, dangerous doubt as to the result may re main for days after the election. This has been shown in the slow canvassing of the votes at the elections which have taken place so far under this mischievous device It may be assumed that because of the Australian bellet the vote for President at the coming election will be less comparatively to the number of qualified voters than has ever before been polled in the

The Australian ballot is the most vicious humbug ever brought into our political

Union. It is possible also that grave peril

may result from the slowness and difficulty

of counting the ballots.

### methods.

Statesmanship in the Metropolic. Until this year the Assembly districts in New York city have been classed as either Democratic or Republican. Some of the districts invariably elected a Democratic member, and some of them invariably elected a Republican member. The proportion was usually 19 Democrats to 5 Republicans, though it varied at times, especially when factional divisions existed in the ranks of the Democracy. How strictly party lines were drawn, and how hopeless. in a really Democratic district, was a Rethe formation of a third party in South | publican fight for supremacy, is best shown Carolina, and an open and irremediable | by the following table of the politics of the successful candidates for the Assembly, in Democracy, with the loss of the State to the contests of twenty years, in these Dem-

era	tie distri	cts:			
	Dem erate	Republicans		Democrate	Republican
Dist.	Eletel.	Elected.	Die	Elected	Elected
1	20	0		19	1
2	20	0	14	20	0
3	20		15	20	0
4	20	U	10,	20	0
ō	18	2	18	18	2
6	20	0	19	10	1

These twelve districts constituted a clear half of New York's representation in Albany so far as the Assembly districts were concerned. To them might be added five others which, while not uniformly Democratic, were generally to be found in the Democratic column: the Seventeenth district, which had 4 Republican and 16 Demo cratic Assemblymen in twenty years: the Twentieth district, which had 5 Republican and 15 Democratic members in the same period; the Twenty-second district, which, since its establishment in 1879, has had but one Republican, or rather but one candidate elected as a Republican; the Twenty-third district, which has had 4 Republican to 16 Democratic representatives in twenty years; and the new Twenty-fourth district, beyond the Ferlem Bridge, which since 1879 has had 11 Democratic representatives and but 2 Republicans, J. L. Wells being the first, the last, and only Republican, elected in 1879 and again in 1891. The Tenth Assembly district has with two exceptions, both due to factional difficulties, returned Democrats during ten years, though before that the district was generally Republican.

It thus appears that three-quarters of the Assembly districts into which New York has been divided have, with few breaks in the record, been returning Democrats, while one-quarter of the districts inclined during the same period to the Republican party. The sure Republican districts were he Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first. They could always be relied upon by the leaders of BEN-JAMIN HARRISON'S party, and for a considerable time it was not thought worth while for Democrats there to attempt to dispute

the supremacy of their adversaries. But changes finally brought about the slipping away of these districts from their former Republican moorings. The first to go was the Ninth, and the overthrow of the Republicans there was traceable to the fact hat the old residents, who constituted the body guard of Republicanism in that corner of the town, either died of old age or moved to Harlem to grow up with the city. The vacancies caused by their departure to the region of flats and low rents were soon filled with Democratic mechanics, and so ended the control of the Republicans in this district, and the Democrats have carried it regularly at every election since 1884. The breakdown in the Eighth soon followed. From 1878 to 1890 it only wavered once in its allegiance to the Republican Assembly candidates. The death of JOHN J. O'BRIEN in 1889 deprived the Republicans of their ablest Eighth district leader, and the

many completed the Republican overthrow. The Twenty-first district was strongly Republican until the Mugwumps, who prevail extensively thereabouts, began their independent gymnastics. Then a change came over the district, and it grew to be regarded as uncertain, and it ceased giving much encouragement to the Republicans They have repeatedly lost it since then, and last year it was represented by a Demerat in the Legislature. The Thirteenth district would probably be as secure in the Republican column as it is now in the Democratic, but for the factional disturbances between the Republican partisans of Gibbs and Cowie. Between them the Democrats have slipped in, and this district has lost its former Republican cast, being now strongly inclined toward the Democracy. The Seventh district has to a considerable extent gone the way of its riparian neighbor, the Ninth, and the Eleventh, which contains a large number of Mugwumps, was carried by the Democracy

in 1890. In that year but one Republican

was elected in any one of the twenty-four

Assembly districts. He came from the

Twenty-first, but his successor was a Democrat. He has since become a Democrat, oo, Heaven bless him! Under the new apportionment, adopted by the Board of Aldermen in July last, there were 29 Democratic districts to one, the new Eleventh, which is securely Republican; but as there are two factions of the Republican party in that district, and as both mean to run an Assembly candidate this year, it would be no great cause for surprise if the Democrats were enabled to send to Albany on the first Monday in January, 1893, a solid delegation of 39 members. In a straight fight between the two parties, both polling their full vote in a Presidential year, and no outside factional movements embarrassing the Democracy, such would undoubtedly be the result of the contest. The days of sure Republican districts in New York city are over.

The British Trades Union Congress. In the annual Congress of the British trade unions which has just been sitting at Glasgow, the capital questions discussed were the expediency of establishing an eight-hour labor day by law, and of organizing an independent labor party. Although resolutions ostensibly favorable to both projects were passed, other proceedings of an inconsistent character and the general tenor of the debates indicate that the extremists are less sanguine and powerful

than they were last year. The eight-hour question came up in three forms: first, with reference to workmen in general; secondly, with special reference to miners, and thirdly, on a motion to censure Mr. FENWICK, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Congress, for opposing the Miners' Eight Hours bill in the House of Commons As regards the general application of the principle, the Congress seemed at first pretty equally divided. The conservative nembers advocated a sort of local option by which the majority of organized workers in any trade could by ballot secure the application of an eight hours law to their own trade and district. After a ong debate this proposal was beaten by a majority of fifty in a total vote of 360. The Congress then proceeded by about the same majority to sanction the demands of the extremists, by declaring in favor of a law which would set up a universal eight hours day, but should at the same time allow the organized members of any trade or occupation to ballot themselves out of the act. A motion to instruct the Parliamentary Committee to support the Miners' Eight Hours bill, which was beaten in the last Parlinment, but will be reintroduced at the next session, encountered less opposition. Even on this narrow application of the principle to a single trade, however, the miners of Durham and Northumberland obtained fifty-six votes for an amendment that any reduction in the hours of miners' work could be best and most speedily achieved net by law, but by trades union effort. One of their representatives warned the Congress that if they brought about legisintive interference with the hours of labor a necessary corollary would be interference with wages; if they curtailed the hours of labor they must of necessity curtail the wages of the laborers. Nevertheless, the motion was carried by a very large majority, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, which favors a legal eight-hour day, greatly outnumbering their fellow

workmen in Northumberland and Durham In another matter, however, the extremists failed to carry their point. They intro duced a motion to censure Mr. FENWICE and dismiss him from the post of Parlia mentary Secretary, because he had opposed the Miners' Eight Hours bill in the last Parliament. It is undeniable that the last Trades Union Congress instructed its officials to support that measure. On the other hand, it was known that Mr. FENWICE personally disapproved of it, and that it was repudiated by the constituency which had returned him to the House of Commons. In this situation he recognized conflicting duties, and he tried to reconcile them in the following way: In his capacity of Par liamentary Secretary of the Trades Unions he supported the measure, but in his capacity as a member of Parliament he voted against it. The extremists did their best to punish him for what they termed his flagrant disobedience to the mandate of the organization, but the Congress, apparently considering that his many and great services to the cause of labor outweighed a particular shortcoming, decided by the very large majority of 168 in a house of only 400 not to censure their Secretary for his independent course. The London Daily Chronicle, although it sympathizes with Mr. FENWICK's opponents, admits that the latter were disorganized by their defeat. They have lost prestige, and their influence, compared with what it was in the last Congress, is

evidently on the wane. Lukewarm and equivocal were also the declarations of the Trades Union Congress with regard to the creation of a distinct labor party. It is true that a resolution instructing the members of trade unions to vote at Parliamentary elections for labor candidates was passed, but an amendment inserting the word "independent" was only carried by one vote. That even in the minds of the majority the word "independent" had no definite significance was made clear by the rejection of another amendment to the effect that labor candidates should stand only where they can honorably pay expenses without being bound to either political party." By rejecting this amendment the Congress has virtually said that a labor candidate is at liberty to procure the payment of his expenses by either political party, and, inferentially, to give the pledges that would unquestionably be exacted. It is obvious that under existing political conditions the British trade unions have no serious intention of undertaking independent political action. What they may do, when electoral conditions have been altered, is a very different question. On this point it is sufficient to note that the

Congress passed with enthusiasm a motion

favoring the payment of salaries to mempers of Parliament, and the transfer of election expenses from a candidate to his

#### constituents or to the imperial exchequer. Business in New York.

For about a week or ten days of this month some of the business men throughout the country who ordinarily come to New York for trading purposes at the open ing of the fall season were afraid to visit the city because they thought there was danger from the cholera in our port. Their apprehensions were increased by certain false and lurid reports that were printed here, and that were telegraphed to papers in other parts of the country.

But now that all the facts bearing upor the existence of cholera in or near New York have been made known; now that we have full information about the five cases noted in the official reports; now that there is no ground whatever for any apprehension that the infection will spread here ar anywhere else in the United States, the busi ness men of the West and the South and the East are coming along to transact the ordinary mercantile business of the fall season here. We have good reports from large establishments in many lines of trade; we have full pages of arrivals at many of the big hotels; we observe the renewal of activity in the commercial quarters of the city; we see in our thronged streets plenty of people whose ex-urban style is easily discerned by the hardened New Yorker; we hear from the ticket offices of the playhouses that our regular fall visitors from suburbs as far off as Sacramento, Galveston, Duluth, and Nantucket are coming to town.

The fear of visiting this place that existed among our friends at a distance for a week or ten days at the opening of this

month has evidently been lifted. It is all right. It is in the favor of all concerned. It is good for the country at large, which always looks to its metropolis, and from which we must get at least a million welcome visitors every year.

#### In Randall's Old District.

The settlement of the unfortunate and unnecessary controversy in the Third district of Pennsylvania in a manner favorable to the Hon. WILLIAM MCALEER leaves him in undisputed possession of the field. At the same time it relieves the Democracy of a great embarrassment.

Mr. McAleer is a national Democrat. The district which, as Mr. RANDALL'S successor, he represents has a national celebrity. The opposition to his return ran

squarely against Democratic principles. But MCALEER, true to his colors and to his constituents, comes out ahead, and the eagle of righteousness still perches on the

flagstaff of Keystone Democracy. In the Presidential contest of four years ago the Republicans were pretty strongly intrenched in the control of the State Govern ments of those States wherein the battle seemed likely to be close or uncertain. Connecticut they had the Governor, all of the State officers, and both branches of the Legislature; in Indiana a majority of the State officers and the lower branch of the Legislature; in New York and New Jersey they had control of both branches of the Legislature, and in the latter common wealth some of the State officers besides. In Massachusetts, Nebraska, Illinois, Michigan, lowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin they had the State officers and both branches of the Legislature.

How is it this year? New York, New Jersey, Visconsin, Michigan are in Democratic hands Iowa has a Democratic Governor. Indiana has a Democratic Governor. In Illinois, Minnesota. and Connecticut the Legislature is divided. the Democrats having one branch and the Republicans the other. In Nebraska, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania there are Democratic Governors, and the hold of the Republicans on the State administrations generally is not

what it was four years ago. This will undoubtedly exercise a certain effect, favorable to Democratic prospects, in those States where since 1888 Republican rule has been overthrown, and all Democrats are justified in felicitating themselves upon this encouraging and inspiring circum-

A respected correspondent in New Orleans informs us that, according to a report ow current, we have offered a reward of \$500 for a word to rhyme with STEVENSON, and that he is prepared to furnish a whole cherus o such rhyme.

Our correspondent has been misinformed We can't remember any such offer. We are not trying to find such a word. Why should we? ADLAI E. STEVENSON does not need it. He is complete as he is, a true-blue Jacasonian JEFFERSONIAN-TILDEN Democrat. His deeds are his glory, and no civil service examination is required. The Ropublicans he has turned out of office for political reasons constitute his certificate of honor. What is a rhyme to a candidate whose election daily grows surer?

## None know him but to love him,

The pneumatic tire, a mechanical novelt: of extreme interest, is the theme of some novel scientific reasoning, according to our escemed contemporary, the Turf, Field and Farm "Mr. Davin BoxNER, who has been riding in a pner matic sulky at Tarrytown, agrees with Capt Cornitat there is something in the air-filled tube which contributes to proposition. The weight of the driver causes the tire to flatten, and there is a corresponding chound as it leaves the ground."

The secret of lifting yourself up by your book tops has not been solved by the pneumatic tire. The peculiar virtue of that contrivance is its elasticity, whereby the effect of the or dinary concussions from imperfections of the track is dissipated by the tire instead of being communicated to the sulky and driver. and as a result the weight drawn by the hors travels along a line approximately straight and interference with its inertia is reduced to a minimum. As to original force, the pneumatic tire is like other devices-it has none. If the old-fashioned tires could roll over a per fect surface, they would go just as fast. Yet in its effect toward lessening the difficul-

twof moving racing vehicles, it has indeed been extraordinary. In 1885, when Maud S. made her record with an old-fashioned sulky of 2:08%, the mile record for old-fashioned bicy iles was 2:35%. To-day, with a pneumatic tire, the mile record is 2:06%, and on a kiteshaped track, where Nancy Hanks has gone in 2:05%, it has become 2:04%.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly inform me if the McKinger tariff of 1892 is lower, p copile, than any tariff since 1825. W. P. S. JERRET CHY, Sept. 21.

Bother the McKinley tariff. We are not now devoting our time and attention to proving mything in connection with it. The thing is to beat the Force bill.

The news that Col. Dopps has defeated 4.000 of the Dahomeyans at Dogba shows that the French are making rapidly for the capital. Abomey. They have been advancing up the Wheme River, dragging their artillery the bank of the river. King BEHANZIN did not attempt to make a stand against the French until they reached Dogba, two-thirds of the way to his capital. As the French were only thirty miles from Abomey when they had this fight, we may soon expect to hear of them at the gates of Kanna, the sacred city of Dahomey, only eight from Abomey. Kanna is directly in the ine of march the French will probably take, and there is little doubt that here BEHANZIN will make a desperate attempt to defeat the

French and save his capital, the loss of which will cost him his prestige and complete his downfall. It is likely that within a week or

two we shall hear that the Dahomey campaign s over: that the power of the ancient line of native kings is completely broken, and the senceforth the French will govern as their own territory the country, rich in resources thich has been chiefly famous for the atrocities of its rulers and fetich doctors.

That part of Senator Hill's powerful speech which relates to the tariff question must be extremely pointful reading for the esteemed New York Sun-linguist Charter.

Why so? Nothing is painful to us that promises to get more votes for the Demogratic national ticket. The arguments of Free traders like our electrical friend HENRY WAT-PERSON, or the protectionist expositions of powerful statesmen like Senator HILL, are alike welcome, provided they tend to the great end of crushing the Republican Force bill and saving the South from the Negro Domination which the Republican fanatics long for That is now the whole of our politics: and we should be sorry to believe the Bufalo Couries willing to defeat the ticket and risk the public

calamity involved in that event. We usually let the stupid wittleisms which ordinary country newspapers direct at us elide unnoticed, but Andrew Jackson himself couldn't be indifferent to such want of sense on the part of the Buffalo Courier.

It will be just as well for Americans who have thought of making a tour to Europe about this time to stay in their own country ret a while. The news from three or four or five or six foreign countries does not give that assurance of safety to travellers which is desirable. Not even France, or yet Paris itself. s properly protected against dangerous infecon. This country at large is very healthy, and New York city is in an excellent hygienic

As we pass by with joy we see that the fiell Gate Republican Club will hold a double extra mass meeting to-night. The Hon. J. Proctor Clarks, the unequalled brown-stone deestrict champion of civil service reform, will orate the oration, and a sweet and swirling time is looked for by the faithful. And yet the solemn thought must be gurgitated and regurgitated even from the accomplished iron jaws of the Hon. J. Procron CLARKE, that Hell Gate is a smashed institution, intact and perfect, however, by the side of the Republican party when that party is engaged, as it now is, in the attempt to restore Black Sovereignty. Hell Gate is busted, and even if it wasn't, the gates of hell could not prevail against the Democracy fighting for free elections and against Negro Domination.

### PRAISE FOR THE LEADER.

enator Mill Has Given to the Canvasseas Impetus that Will Lead to Victory. From the Petersburg Daily Index Appeal

There never was any reasonable doubt as to Senator Hill's attitude in the present campaign, notwithstanding the efforts of his Mugwump enemies to falsify and misrepresent him. These enemies resorted to every art that mean and malicious ingenuity could devise to impeach Senator Hill's loyalty to Democ racy and to keep him out of the canvass, in the hope that such a course now would prove suicidal to him hereafter. But in this hope they were signally foiled in the great speech which the Senator delivered at Brooklyn. He said nothing and left nothing unsaid that could give his enemies warrant for doubting his zeal and loyalty to the party. Indeed, he erred at all, it was in yielding too much of his own conviction to the judgment and authority of the Convention which framed the Chicago platform. From the Philadelphia Times

Every line breathes devotion to the principles and candidates of the party, and as a whole it is an earnest appeal to Damocrats of every shade of opinion to present a solid front to their political opponents, sinking all personal preferences and factional prajudices. From the Boston Daily Globe

The more carefully Senator Hill's speech is read the more remarkably does it stand out as a wonderfully able production. From the Harlem Local Reports

The canvass has received from Senator Hill's utterances an impotus which will carry it on to victory.

From the Newburgh Daily Register

Ha is "a Demograt, still," and has payed the way to victory in the Empire State. From the Syracuse Courfer,

He has sounded the keynote, and it will be heard and heeded throughout the length and breadth of the State. From the Richmond Tomes.

We congratulate the Democracy, the coun try, and Mr. Hill himself upon this splendid effort. The party will have no greater nor more powerful champion than he. From the Cleveland Plain Bealer.

The Senator who has never lost a battle him-

self, and whose name has made New York Democratic, and his friends, will give Cleveland and Stevenson their hearty support, and that means victory in New York. Nothing in his words indicates that he is not

as much of a Democrat as when seven years ago he made the now famous declaration as t his political convictions. From the Richmond Disputch.

Senator Hill has once more proved himself to be a sound Democrat and true man.

From the Americae Times Recorder. David B. Hill is all right.

New York Democracy is jubliant and united. and Senator Hill has opened the campaign in no uncertain language.

He set at rest all the idle stories invented by the enemy that he was opposed to the election of the standard bearers of his party in the coming great contest.

From the Toledo Bes.

That's the talk. That means victory. Every line is fraught with reason and truth,

and every word is carefully chosen. It was a masterly effort, and will prove of nlimited benefit to the Democratic cause throughout the entire country.

An awful disappointment to our Republican From the Boston Herald.

An exceptionally able presentation of what may be termed Democratic doctrine. The speech of Sonator Hill was thoutterance

of a true Democrat and a patriot. From the Daily Eastern Argu David B. Hill is all right, brother Democrats. Able and thoroughly Democratic.

The Chief Result of Tammany Bute, From the Newburgh Daily Register. New York may be ruled by Tammany Hall, but it is

the lest governed large city in the world.

A Number of Clever Alecks, To the United of The Sex-Sec. In arguing with sec eral people lately on the respective merits of free trade and protection, I find quite a number who would favo

rotection but for this, to their minds, great fault, which I give below: Granted that protection increases labor and wages. By so doing it makes this country a very desirable place to live in, and, therefore, people from all complete come here to live and labor. In time, should this count tion of things continue the country must necessarily be overstocked with working people from other countries, and this will lower wages and make this country no better ton any other.

Will you kindly give me the remedy proposed to meet this coming condition of affairs should protection continue also, your own opinion of that remedy, whether you think it sufficient or not?

Exe You, Sept. 10.

Important Intelligence From South Africa. From the King Williams' Town Into Zabanta undu of Aug. 18 Kusuku lue 14 July, sapela ngenteto ka Mr. Fulier.

Physician (after examination)—Well, Colonel, you have water on the brain.

Kentuckian—Great beavens, doctor: Is there any danger of its reaching my stomach!

PULITEER ON THE RACK. The Swindler Severely Handled by an Able

From the San Francisco Argon There are two kinds of "newspaper enterrise." with both of which the world has grown amiliar. The first sort is real, and has wor or modern journalism universal admiration It sent Stanley to Africa, Forbes to the Soulan, and places its signalling sentinel on every battlefield, at every post of danger, at every point of capital interest, and supplies at any sost what all mankind wants news. The ther kind of enterprise is embodied by the New York World. THE SUN of the same city has recently done the newspaper trade and the public a service of no inconsiderable value by trapping and exposing to shame and contempt

this exemplar of mock-auction journalism.

Nothing could be more beautifully complete

than this exposure—no, not even the polishing off to which the able Mr. Corbett of San Francisco treated Mr. Sullivan of Boston. The World, like all newspapers of its kind, is apparently unable to do anything honestly, so imperious is the behest of habit. It is so acustomed to bragging and false pretence that t has acquired a taste which moves it actually o prefer the counterfeit to the real. For a long time it has made a special feature of its European cable despatches. There was no reason-no financial reason, at least-why these should not have been gonnine, for Mr. Joseph Pulitzer has acquired a fortune by means of his mock-auction sheet, and could easily afford to pay the cable tells, which are not high. But the real news of the earth is not always stirring enough to suit the sensational World; and its manage ment is too mean to compete with journals like the Herald of New York and Times and Telegraph of London in supporting a globeencircling corps of correspondents. So prompted both by miserliness and love of the finudulent for its own sake, it has been the sustom of Mr. Pulitzer's great metropolitan daily to assume a cablegram if it had it notthat is to say, to manufacture English, German, French, and Russian "news" in New York office. It is not sur prising that, by this method of creating instead of recording events, Mr. Pulitzer's news factory occasionally distanced and bewildered the Herald, Times, and Telewaph by printing what seemed to be highly important intelligence which their costly cor respondents and bureaus had failed to secure Indeed, these "scoops" became so frequen as to excite general surprise and wonder among newspaper men; and, as the World never neglected to crow over every such proof of its superior enterprise, its reputation as a newspaper willing to spend any quantity of money for news and possessing a genius for "getting there" grew apace, and, of course rought endless nickels over the counter of the business office to the smiling Mr. Pulitzer But THE SUN quietly digged a pit for its esteemed contemporary, and into that pit its

esteemed contemporary tumbled with that strange stupidity always sooner or later shows by knaves, which never ceases to astound honest folk, who are wont to credit rascals with a mysteriously superior acuteness. One day last month the World published what purported to be a long cabled interview from Milan with the astronomer. Schiaparelli, anent the opposition of Mars. The Sun next declared it to be bogus, and offered to turn over \$1,000 to the Tribune's Fresh Air Fund if the World could demonstrate to the contrary; Mr. Nicholson the business manager of the Tribune, to be the indge. The World at once exhibited to Mr. Nicholson what seemed to be the original copy of the cablegram, and invited THE SUN t hand out the \$1,000. This seemed a triumph for the World: but THE SUN, so far from being dismayed, calmly declared that the World neo ple had possessed themselves of the cable company's blanks and done the necessary writing in New York. Mr. Dana added that another World "cable." printed on the 12th of July previous, a pretended interview with Bismarck at Kissingen was also of home manufacture. This new charge led the World establishment to commit an ac which it is to be regretted the law does not sufficiently cover, for, morally speaking, it was no better than forgery and an attempt to lefraud THE SUN out of \$1,000. Conscious of the truth of Mr. Dana's accusation, the World people had the villainy to set about manufac turing false evidence. It is a terrible showing up, and all Eastern

newspaperdom has been shaken by it. One universal cry of horror at the World's wicked. ness has gone up from the press, and doubtless the cry is sincere so far as it concerns the balked effort at swindling, of which the cablegrams we have quoted are the proof; but the condemnation of news "faking" is largely inincere, for there are very few daily newspapers that have any conscience at all about giving increased value to news matter at the small cost of a lying word or two at the beginning of it. The newspaper which can refrain from marking as "By telegraph" news that comes by mail is a rarity. The most respectable of them do this thing without a qualm, but it is not often that one goes into the business wholesale as the World has done. Its sins in this regard forced it, in a manner, into the crime whose detection has covered it with confusion and disgrace. In order to save itself from conviction as a liar, it was compelled to turn forger. Right upon the heels of this shameful busi-

ness Mr. Pulitzer's paper committed another piece of "enterprise." which has filled all New York with indignation. When the Moravia. flying the cholera flag, came into the harbor the city editor and four reporters went down the bay on a tug and attempted to board her. They were arrested and taken to the Quarantine station. Here they essayed to escape, and were only deterred by a threat to shoot them. Health Officer Jenkins was weak enough to let them off with a reprimandcriminal blindness to duty on his part, for the east he should have done would have been to immure these "enterprising journalists" with the immigrants at Quarantine, Not satisfied with this experience, the World, a few days ater, secreted a reporter in the Quarantine Commissioners' steamer, which was about to start for the infected fleet. He was discovered and thrown ashore. As the sort of reporters who are willing to do this kind of work are quite as likely as the average immigrant to offer first-sate advantages as a breeding ground for the cholera bacillus, the feelings of New York at these repeated endeavors of the World to bring the disease through the quarantine barrier may be imagined.

The day after this the World printed what purported to be an interview, with a pertrait, of the pilot who had brought in the Moravia. The interview never took place, and the per trait was that of a pilot who had been dead a year.

What the continuing and ultimate effect of THE SUN'S exposure and the attempts to get a 'cholera scoop' will have on Mr. Pulitzer's business as a mock auctioneer of news remains to be seen; but every honest man should hope that it will be disastrous. The offect upon other sensational sheets and the World has imitators in plenty throughout the country-will be good, for a timent least, since they have been given a scare that has turned the hardened cheeks of their editors blue. Temporardy the W = d is suffering, for the public as well as the profession has shown immense interest in the whole nasty business. Mr. Pulitzer must be repenting, like his forefathers, in sackcloth and ashes, for the heaviest punish ment that he could conceive of has descended upon him-the sales of his paper have fallen off. His business rivals are exultantly printing the information that bundles of unsold copies of the iforid are being shipped by whole canal boat loads up the Hudson to the paper mills. This is satisfactory news, as it indisates that the people are exerting their power. which they always possess, to correct the course of a newspaper when they have cause

the paper mills does not prevent these same boat loads from figuring as part of the "circutation." It is a little way they have in dally newspaper business offices. It is not the pasold that are counted, but the papers circulated." And this canal boat business is

'circulation." From the Marin Frenchin Noise A fake foundry is a very alluring feature to dishonest and corrupt newstapers. It promises enormous returns in the saving of telegraph tolis, but in the end it proves a most disastrous mistake, for murder will out, and then the public finds that it has been imposed on. The New York World is now paying a terrible ponnity by the loss of business and standing on this account.

From the Chicago Daily Liter Oc The fool editor of the New York World is now showing up the dangers of eating fish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Two weeks ago he was hobnobbing with pest ships and boasting of it

From the Both the Commercial. We are inclined to think the Ecening Post ustified in saving frankly that the New York World "is, in fact, a living evidence of the fact that a newspaper may be a worse pest than the cholera itselt."

Disowned by Those of the Jewish Faith.

To the Lorest of The Sex—Sir: On Aug. 20, in a brief letter commending Ins. Sex for its stand in the how fa-mous Sex expost of the Walfstorgeries, I took occasion to particularly thank The Sex, in the name of my friends of my religious faith, for refraining from refarring to Publizer by the epithet denuting the faith of his father; the faith which possibly his father honored, but which the son, thank Go ! now no longer dishonors.

the son, thank tool, now no longer dishonors.

The Brooklyn foots, however, does see fit to call Mr.
Pulitzer (coupling him with Mr. Lawson of the Daily
Telegraph, for contrast's sake; a dew; and throughous
its article that tact is kept in the foreground. That
statement, in my opinion, is erroneous. If the proprictor of the World has cast off the faith to which be was born (probably to take up no other) he is no longer a Jew. No Jew will mourn over it. However, all will regret that where it had come to one formerly of our faith to become so prominent through ownership and editorship of a once powerful metropolitan journal, such editor did not keep to his faith and use his influsuce and power for good.

But I do not know to which Church Mr. Bennett of the Herald or Mr. Nicholson of the Tribuse belongs. Why then should I know or be informed what Mr. Pulitzer's faith is ? Certainly not because I am interested more

In him. I would sooner read a column about either of the other gentlemen than a line about Philizer. Every man connected with the World, every one drawing a salary from Mr. Pulitzer and using that money earned by him through his tools in his out-raguous and purely Pulitzerian method is as guilty as he. The tool is as guilty as the master, though not so far gone perhaps. Condemn Pulitzer and you condemn every man in his employ beneath his brazen dome. No newspaper reader knows nor cares to know their faith. They are all undoubtedly pliant tools, and as such deserve chastisement by Tax Son and every other selfrespecting sheet. BAUL BERNSTEIR. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

FOREIGN FRUIT IS ALL RIGHT.

The Cholera Hasn't Been Near the District Whence Our Supplies Come.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Reports have lately been circulated through the press calculated to create serious injury to the foreign fruit interest, and in each report that has come under our observation it has not been difficult to divine the motive-selfish interest

in domestic products. Our interest in fruits and their distribution is exclusively in domestic products, but we have knowledge of the present crop of foreign fruits, their growth, quality, and distribution. Raisins from Spain and Smyrns, currants from Greece, prunes from France and Bosnia, have been no more subjected to the cholera than have the apples of New York State or the penches of California, for there has been no trace of the disease in the foreign districts mantions.

no trace of the disease in the foreign districts mentioned.

It is susy to create prejudice where the public mind is so receptive of alarming information, and as local or private interest has been so prompt to disseminate startling facts (7) we ask you, as a matter of simple justice to the foreign fruit interest, to publish this communication from the opposite interest, for we are sure that we but reflect the opinion of the principal houses in the domestic trade, all of whom can care for the interests of their producers without attempting the injury of their compelitors. We are, yours very truly.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20. CHAPMAN & MECHAN.

Sheiterly Has a Rival. To the Epiton or The Sus-Sir : You can't imagine how inexpressibly gratified and encouraged I was when I got my Sux this evening to learn that there was a new opening for the aspiring poet in the great West-to wit, the columns of the Rocky Mount of Denver. I think I can easily discount Charles Kiely Shetterly in the way of original poetry; see him, as is

were, and go him at least two better. I have three poems on hand, which I think good judges will pronounce fully equal, if not superior, to the narrative of "Truthful James." They have vigor and melody. They possess the trus ring. For obvious reasons I do not care to produce them here, but will give a few sample lines. The first deals with a purely American theme. It opens thus:

Ave: tear that lattered ensign down

Long has it waved on high.

And many an eye has danced to see
That banner of the sky: That banner of the sky:

It refers to the givinous old frigate Constitution, and
was suggested by the recent threat of the Portsmouth
people to pull the vessel to pieces rather than have it
owed around to the thicago Fair.

I have another spirited poem, also of a mantical chareter. It embodies an inclient of heroic devotion on
the part of a mere lad at the famous naval battle of the
Nite, It begins:

The boy stood on the burning deck, Whence all but him had fied.

My third poem, not inferior to either of the others, deals with the Greek struggle for independence, and glorifles one of her great heroes

At midnight, in his guarded tent, The Tirk was dreaming of the hour When Greece her knees, &c.

The little was between &c.

I can assure the Bover New that my muse does not half. She has pleaty of "Re", even though she may occasionally have to "greate her knees." I should like The See's methation in getting the New to place these pieces before the public. I will furnish, in manuscript, either of these poems for \$10, or the lot for \$2.7. You're for literature.

Hisspane, N. H., Sept. 17. Travelling Stones in Nevada.

From the Gran Valley Farm. The curious "travelling at mes" of australia are par-dicied in Novada. They are described as being perfeetly round, about as large as a wainut and of an ivery nature. When distributed about on the floor, table, or any smooth surface within two or three feet of each other they immediately commence travelling toward each other and mediata common centre, and there lie had died in a binch like eggs in a near. A single stone re-moved to a distance of four feet, upon being released, returns to the hear but if taken away as much as five feet remains motionless. It is needless to say that they are largely composed of magnetic iron ore.

Poreign Notes of Real Interest.

en bake of Eauthurch is composing music to threthely Carmen Spiva.

Another outsitus turned over lately at Hyde Park ctor, in uring several persons terribly. Majer Fukushima, the Japanese who is riding from Berint to Japan, has nearly reached Mongolia.

The Queen has granted a pension of \$50 per annum.

" Mrs. cashel Hoey as a recognition of her merits as an author.
The elephant Jung Pashs that succeeded Jumbo in

the Landon Zoniogical Garden, is now only three inches is an height than Jambo himself. The damphier of Napuseous a old hairdresser gives as proof that the Emperor did not paint his face at Sedan, the fact that he spent only about \$20 a year upon cos metics and perfumery.

Harper's Magazine for October appears for the first time without the Easy Chair. An Easy Chair there is, but it is not Mr. Curtis's, and even the deli-cate bestmann expressed in the opening sentence fails to reconcile the trader to the fair that the occupant of the chair is a heaconer. The magazine opens with a well written and charmingly illestrated description of the town of St. Die in Lorrance, whence issued, in 1507, Walter conditor's Changergraph Islandstin, which gave the manic America to this condition hemisphere; to which last is due the name of the article. "The Baptismal Faut of America." For Dr. S. Ruge contributes a short account of Commons, litustrated by a reproducts not Beham's man capled from Toscausin's, which adminis is supposed to have used. A R. Frost to led by Businators. The king pin of the whole lot of us. Is the subject of a dedicated and friendly critique by H. C. Banner, insetrated by some of the artist's lead reactions, and Accompanied by a successful portrait of J. W. Alexander, Mr. Caton Woodville contributes a very British account of "Tiger Hunting in Mysore," with typical British illustrations, vasily improved under American treatment. Mr. Hutton's interesting papers on his death masks are continued the second paper describes masks of Thackersy, Sheri dan Kests, Burke, Burns, Scott, and others a wonder-ful collection. The serials by Miss Wikins and Mr. liowells are continued, and Mr. Janvier has a short story of New York life, in the field of which he alone is

owner in fee simple. Of Course.

From the New York Weekly.

to disapprove of it. However, the fact that canal boat loads of unsold Worlds are going to bine Co. Kaintnek—No, it's green—same solar as pour bines of unsold Worlds are going to bine sea, you know,